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ARCS V
USEPA

June 14, 1989

SUPERFUND PROGRAM
MANAGEMENT BRANCH

Mr. Art Gasior, SPA-14
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
230 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60604

RE: Marion Bragg Consent Decree Fact Sheet, Revised Draft

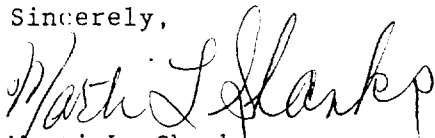
Dear Art:

In accordance with our discussion yesterday, enclosed is the draft text for the Marion Bragg site fact sheet on the signing of the Consent Decree. Agency comments on the first draft have been incorporated into the text. I have also included a copy to each of the individuals copied on this letter.

The only comment not incorporated, as we also discussed, is changing the name of the site, as requested in the RPM's comments. Although the site may have been included on the NPL under the name Marion (Bragg) Dump, throughout the history of the community relations activities, the name Marion/Bragg Landfill has been used in fact sheets, press releases, and other public documents. Thus, in order to provide consistency, I have left the name as Marion/Bragg Landfill.

As soon as I receive comments, including the address for the Department of Justice where comments are to be sent, I will finalize this fact sheet. Should you have any questions, please call.

Sincerely,



Marti L. Shanks
Community Relations Specialist

Encl.

cc: B. Schorle, USEPA w/enclosure
T. Lesser, USEPA w/enclosure
B. Manzke, USEPA w/enclosure
C. Norman, USEPA w/enclosure
B. Bruce, B&V w/enclosure

UPDATE FACT SHEET
MARION/BRAGG LANDFILL SUPERFUND SITE
JULY 1989

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working toward a solution at the Marion/Bragg Landfill site for several years. The combined efforts of the EPA, the State of Indiana, and some of the parties potentially responsible for contamination at the site have resulted in a formal legal agreement known as a Consent Decree. Under the Consent Decree, which has been filed with the court, parties who have signed the decree will implement the cleanup action selected in the Record of Decision signed by the Region V Administrator, Valdas Adamkus, on September 30, 1987.

This fact sheet describes the terms of the Consent Decree, summarizes the remedial action selected, and provides information concerning the opportunities the public has to learn more about the site. A glossary of terms used in this fact sheet can be found on page __. Words defined in the glossary appear in bold print the first time they are used. The full Consent Decree, along with other documents regarding the Marion/Bragg Landfill site (the site), is available for review at the Marion Library.

BACKGROUND

The Marion/Bragg Landfill was placed on the EPA's National Priorities List, a listing of the sites requiring investigation of contamination, in 1983. The EPA began an investigation in 1985 to determine the nature and extent of hazardous wastes present at the site. This remedial investigation concluded that on-site soils are contaminated with **polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons** (PAHs) and on-site **groundwater** with **arsenic**.

An evaluation was also done as part of the investigation to determine if the contaminants on the site pose a threat to the public health. Based on this analysis, it was determined that there are only two pathways by which the contaminants would pose a health treat: (1) by direct skin contact with on-site soils and (2) by drinking on-site groundwater. The contamination remains restricted to on-site media and has not migrated off-site.

EPA conducted a feasibility study to evaluate the alternatives available to correct site contamination and recommended a remedy for the site. This proposed **remedial action** was described in a fact sheet and at a public meeting held on August 19, 1987. EPA provided the public with a 38-day comment period in which to submit comments on the proposed remedy. These comments were studied and addressed in the Responsiveness Summary section of the Record of Decision and were fully evaluated before making the final decision regarding the selected remedial action.

The remedial action will be implemented by the parties who have signed the Consent Decree. EPA will oversee the work to be performed, which includes the following steps:

- o Regrade portions of the site to promote surface water runoff and place a clay cap covered with top soil over the site surface. This cap will be designed and constructed in accordance with State of Indiana regulations. It will reduce rainfall seepage into the landfill and serve as a barrier to prevent human and animal contact with the contaminants.
- o Construct a fence around the perimeter of the site to restrict access.
- o Replace the three on-site wells with a secure, long-term clean water source if necessary. Deed restrictions will be sought from the property owner to prevent potential use of the contaminated groundwater beneath the site.
- o Provide flood protection measures for the site from Mississinewa River floods. This will help maintain the cap and prevent contaminants from being washed from the site by flood waters.
- o Conduct additional tests on the groundwater and on-site surface water and aquatic life if necessary, to determine if further remedial action is necessary.

THE NEXT STEP

Under the terms of the Consent Decree filed, some of the parties responsible for the contamination at the site will design and implement the remedial action described above. EPA will hold a public availability session to answer questions and accept comments on the Consent Decree. After the Consent Decree is published in the Federal Register, the public will have 30 days to send comments in writing to the Department of Justice. The Department will then consider these comments and will submit the comments to the court. When the decree is signed by the court, the responsible parties will proceed under its terms to implement site cleanup under the supervision of the State of Indiana and EPA. EPA anticipates that remedial action will start in _____ of 1989 and will be completed by _____. EPA will monitor groundwater and surface water quality after the remedy has been implemented to determine if any further action is necessary.

The public is encouraged to attend the availability session to be held at the _____ on _____, 1989. At this session, representatives from EPA will be present to provide additional information and answer questions regarding the remedial action and the Consent Decree. The Consent Decree, along with other documents pertaining to the Marion/Bragg Landfill site are available for review at the Marion Library, 600 South Washington St., Marion, Indiana, (317)664-7363.

Comments should be submitted no later than the _____, 1989 to the Department of Justice, (address?)

If you would like further information about the Marion/Bragg Landfill site, please contact:

Art Gasior
Community Relations Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
(312)886-6128

Bernie Schorle
Remedial Project Manager
Office of Superfund
Remedial Enforcement and Response
Branch
(312)886-4746

U.S. EPA - Region 5
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 60604
Toll free number: 1-800-621-8431
(8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Central Time)

If you would like to be placed on EPA's mailing list to receive information or need to correct your mailing address, please fill out and mail this form to:

Art Gasior, 5PA-14
Office of Public Affairs
U.S. EPA, Region V
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, IL 606064

Name: _____
Address: _____

Telephone: _____
Affiliation: _____

GLOSSARY

Arsenic An inorganic element used extensively in insecticides and weed killers because of its highly toxic character. Arsenic is also used in the manufacture of glass, metal alloys, and wood preservatives.

Groundwater Water that fills spaces between soil, sand, rock or gravel particles beneath the earth's surface. Rain water that does not evaporate or immediately flow to rivers and streams slowly seeps through the soil to the point of saturation, forming a groundwater reservoir. Groundwater flows very slowly compared to surface water, often along routes that lead to streams and rivers.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) A diverse class of organic compounds. One source of PAHs is the incomplete combustion of carbon and hydrogen containing materials such as fossil fuels, cigarettes, and wood. Some PAHs are known to cause cancer.

Remedial Action A series of cleanup steps taken to control human health and/or environmental hazards posed by a hazardous waste site.